

NUMBER 37

up | point having become fixed in the timber, and

secured it from fetching away. I directed some of the people to remove him upon deck, but he grasped the bayonet and tried to raise himself up, swearing, 'No d—d man-of-war's man should usurp his authority,' and that is men were a set of mutinous dogs, who had deserted him; he then called to the mate and ordered him to hoist the jack for a pilot. To reason with a wretched creature in his state was useless, and therefore I had him seized and carried up the companion. Nothing could exceed the horror of his look when the light from the lantern flashed upon his face, and supported by two men who seated him on the sky light, he beheld his vessel—that beautiful creature which a few hours before steamed the waves in grandeur—now a complete wreck; it sobered his reason for the moment, but only for the moment; a yell of bitter anguish escaped him, and reason took her flight; for he became a perfect madman, and his ravings were dreadful to hear whilst the violence of his paroxysms rendered it very difficult to hold him fast. Under all circumstances I did not think it prudent to secure his arms and legs by lashings, as, in case of accident, he would have been entirely deprived of his powers of self-assistance; but I determined to pinion him the moment we had got away from the ship, as his unceasing struggles might endanger the safety of the whole; but his own conduct rendered my intentions unavailing. I was holding on at the gangway and hurrying the ship's crew into the boats, when a cry from Peters aroused my attention, and, turning my head a little, the wind, from a heavy blow aimed with a hand-spike, came rushing down upon me, and the next instant the maniac mast-r, overpowered with the force of his own exertions, and missing the resistance which he would have met with had his design taken effect, darted over the side headforemost into the sea—the roll of the ship throwing him beyond the boat that laid alongside. Every exertion was made to save him, but without avail; he rose after a short distance, as we could judge by the commotion in the water, and disappeared for ever. The spectacle that had just been witnessed rendered the ship's crew more tractable, and, after some difficulty, I got them all into the boats except one man who could not be found, and it was conjectured he had fallen into the hold and been drowned; but after we had shored off we could hear the most piercing shrieks, and I was about to put back when the heavy mass rolled into the sea, an explosion like the discharge of artillery succeeded, and the following wave curled his head unburied—she had gone down. We were soon on board the sloop, the boats were hoisted in, and the three kept S. W. with as much canvas as she could stagger under, and by day-light we were well in with Ushant, running at the rate of ten knots an hour.

From the Eastern Argus.

One of our Federal contemporaries, with more zeal than wisdom or truth, says of us:—
"The Argus really thinks that Van Buren has a deed of all the Jackson men, and that all that is now to be done is to make the transfer. The Argus politicians look upon the people as our land speculators look upon wild lands, and they really seem to think that they have a bond of them. The amount of their argument is, Jackson has sold out to Van Buren."

The same charge in substance has been made by other presses of the Federal party, and is worthy of notice, only so far as it indicates the temper of the opposition, and their readiness to resort to any fiction, however extravagant, to delude their partisans. With the vulgarity of the Federal organ, we have nothing to do; but the insinuation of an improper understanding between the President and Vice President, in relation to the succession, is a part of the opposition tactics, by which miracles are expected to be wrought. We deny that there is the slightest color of truth, the least probability of any disposition in the Executive to pervert the patronage or power of his office to promote the advancement of any man. It is not the character of Andrew Jackson. It is a charge sustained by no act of his life, public or private. There is no public man now living—it may be doubted whether there has ever been one, who shrank so instinctively from every species of dishonorable or improper conduct. His past life is exalted self-sacrificing patriotism, his unsullied reputation, his honest, above reproach and above suspicion, his lofty independence and proud sense of honor, almost realize the romantic creations of the age of chivalry. To such a man, the perversion of official power to individual advancement, would be revolting!

It will be time enough to refute this accusation when its proof is offered. The honest reflecting man will find nothing that favors the charge in any thing said or done, by the Executive, in any arrangement or measure, having the remotest tendency to such a result. That the President prefers Mr. Van Buren to any other candidate now before the people, for the next Presidency, may be and is probably true. The most intimate official relations have subsisted between them, and the result has doubtless been an exhibition on the part of Mr. Van Buren, of those high qualities, that eminently fit him for the chair of a republican President. There is no statesman now on the stage of public life who has sympathized more strongly with the President, in all the leading measures of his administration. To these considerations may be added an imperturbable temper, bland, conciliating and courteous manners, an unblemished integrity, and a past life fruitful in instances of struggles, self-sacrifice, and absorbing devotion to republican principles. We shall cease to wonder that one so conversant with the sub-

ject of these estimable qualities and labors, should prefer him to others, whose sphere of action has been farther removed from his observation. Certainly it can be no disparagement to the President, that he should think worthily of the qualifications of such a man. That he was ever made a single effort to advance him by the power or patronage of his office, has not even the shadow of a shade to rest on. We call for proof.

The letter of the President to Mr. Gwin has no relation whatever to Mr. Van Buren, or any other particular candidate, for the Presidency. It is the expression of the President's views in relation to a usage of the Democratic party, about which he had been grossly misrepresented and slandered. He intimates his intention to abide by the decision of a National Convention, as the only means of uniting the friends of the leading principles of his administration, and securing their ascendancy. Whatever Republican may be selected Mr. Van Buren or any other, he receives the support of Andrew Jackson. This is the front of his offending. Every thing that serves to bring about a general expression of the views of the Republican party, and promote its union, moves the liveliest sensibilities of the Federal party. They see in the result of unanimity in the republican ranks, the finger of fate pointing to their own utter prostration. It is the hand writing of the wall. It is the weighing out of their doom in the scales of popular justice.

Presidential favoritism has indeed been exhibited once in the history of our country, and in a form so revolting that it called out the severest judgment of the people. We refer to the Federal Administration of John Quincy Adams. Mr. Clay procured the election of his bitter political and personal enemy, and received from him the first office in his gift. Mr. Clay had the bold and unblushing effrontery, (as if he were addressing a Roman populace under the reign of the last Caesar,) to tell the people that he voted for Adams because he thus followed "the line of safe precedents," in selecting a Secretary of State for the Presidential chair, while he himself had been promoted to the same office as the price of his venality, and was looking forward to the same ultimate reward! Was ever political profligacy presented in so revolting a form? Was there ever a more bitter and scornful insult offered to the virtue and intelligence of a free people? Yet these are the leaders of that party whose humble satellites are flinging their vile abuse on Andrew Jackson—for what? Not for dictating his successor—for that charge is neither proved nor attempted to be proved—but for daring to defend his own reputation from the slanders of his Federal opponents and pretended friends, who sought to sink him in the dark—and through him, to inflict a fatal wound on the principles he has devoted his life to maintain.

Can such a party, surrendering itself to such a reckless and abandoned policy, succeed? Never.

From the Yeoman's Gazette.

This is the age of fixed principles and elements. People of the present day, go to the root, and search there for the elements. Every thing is subjected to this process; it is elaborated in this new fangled laboratory.

Physical science, law, medicine, politics, government, and religion, all must be treated, and as we are told, simplified and perfected. Water is to compound a substance for these radical reformers; and steam, which pushes us through the water, drags us over the land, and finally blows us up sky-high, is the consequence. Fire is produced in a manner too subtle and curious by half; and by an union of simple and compound elements it is now produced without the aid of either wood or coal, or any liquid or gaseous substance. Sailing through the water is too laborious and intricate a matter for the student of Nature and viates, we are made to believe some first great principle. Consequently by the aid of a simple substance, reformed out of several compound substances, to be dragged through the air is all the go. The Law is found to be too technical and compound, and the reformers are busily engaged in reforming it in such a manner that the amount of business done by those tedious and lazy species of society the lawyers is doubled. Medicine has been discovered to be an invention of the barbarous ages when people knew nothing about first principles. Such a system did not deserve the encouragement and support of the enlightened and radical people of the present age who know all about the elements which compose every thing therefore, Homeopathy, Animal Magnetism, Lobelia, Red Pepper and Steam wondrous. Politics and Political Movements, have been extensively operated upon and have been reformed into a beautiful and simple system of Clubs, Caneuses, and County Committees. Government has every where become or is every where fast becoming a simple machine. The complex machinery by which the world has long been ruled is too cumbersome for this refined age; and there is now a reasonable hope that ere long mankind will be able to do without any government at all. Religion has made some show of opposition to the enlightened reformers, and radicals of whom I have been speaking. But there is a mighty force in arms against her: and utter extinction seems resolved on, Abner Kndall, Fanny Wright, and Dr. Taylor becoming the great apostles and armed leaders of the first great principles and simple elements.

In fine all nature is undergoing the simplifying process in every department; mind is in our next number.

the hands of the same workers, and it may be expected that in proper time and in due cause of events, all persons will become "simple bodies."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 28, 1835.

JUDGE WHITE AND THE OPPOSITION.

For more than a year past it has been apparent that the federalists have despaired of success under their own flag. The more sagacious among them, warned by the signs of the times, have admonished the members of their party, that they must make up their minds to take a Jackson man for their next candidate for the Presidency. This announcement was received by some with mortification, and by a few with indignation. There were those who professed to prefer defeat, in defence of their principles, and in support of their favorites, to all the pleasure or benefit likely to be derived from the election of an apostate Jackson man. They were prudently told that as a party they had no longer any thing to hope for—that triumph in open warfare was out of the question, and that they must be content for the present in defeating the success of the democratic party. The subordinates acquiesced, and the next inquiry was for a suitable tool. McLean was first tried, and it was soon found, that though he was ready and willing enough to be the candidate of any party, yet he could carry no accession of strength to the "whigs." Various others have since been named, but to all was urged this fatal objection, that no considerable portion of the democracy would follow them into the ranks of the opposition. At last they appear to think that they have found their man in Judge White of Tennessee. He professes to be ready and willing, and at present has some friends and supporters in the West and South. His pretensions are now to be found in every federal paper in the country. It is true there are some honest members of the opposition, who do not like being bought and sold by their leaders, and who, having some little regard for the principles which they profess, cannot understand how the measures and principles of the administration which have been taught to revile and abhor, have suddenly become so wise and salutary. To pacify such, Mr. Webster must be kept in the field for the present. Clay must be occasionally hinted at as a sort of contingent remainder. In the mean time, it is expected that the proofs of Judge White's whiggery, will thicken, and that if policy requires that he should continue their candidate, his political principles will be identified with those of Clay and Webster. The opposition will know what plant tools they have to deal with in the members of their own party, and the organ of Nullification, the Telegraph, has already pledged itself to the support of the supporter of the proclamation and the Force Bill as they call it. The opposition are determined to make good, so far as their practice will do it, their oft repeated assertion, that there is no principle in politics. The people have proved too powerful for their intrigues and we are disposed to trust them yet.

We have received the last four numbers of Liell's Museum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art. Our acquaintance with this work has been discontinued for some years, and we are pleased upon its renewal to find that it has lost none of those good qualities which formerly made it so pleasant and attractive a Companion. We should like to introduce it to those of our readers who have leisure and inclination, as a work not only interesting, but valuable. It is published monthly, and filled with selections from the best foreign magazines, &c. All persons who read reviews or magazines, are aware that the articles of which they are composed are of very unequal merit,—that while each has a few articles of sterling value, the production of eminent writers, the remainder of each must be filled with a sort of journey work. The object of the Museum is to select all the most valuable articles from about twenty or more of the best foreign periodicals. The selections are judiciously made, and the work is thus rendered of great value. Though not an interesting matter, we think its chief merit consists in its valuable information and solid instruction. Those disposed to become subscribers are invited to examine the numbers that may be seen at our office. It is now published by Adam Waldie, so favorably known to the public by his Select Circulating Library, which, by its cheapness places the newest publications within the reach of all.

We are indebted to the kindness of the Hon. Ether Shepley for a copy of the "Statistical View of the Population of the United States." This work was compiled from the materials collected in the replies to the inquiries instituted some years since by Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State. It comprises but a few States, and the details from those are imperfect, yet it is a work of much value. Had those enquiries been fully answered throughout the country, it would have presented a mass of information, highly honorable to our national character. But these enquiries, so laudable in themselves, and the object of which was so important, could not escape the venom of party. The federalists with a view to the pending election, cried, "Is monarchy coming?" thus attempting not only to defeat the purposes of the inquiry, but with a littleness of soul of which they must on reflection feel ashamed, to make use of it as a party instrument.

By a slip from the Boundary Gazette, (Calais,) we are informed that a late arrival from Liverpool at St. Andrews, brings intelligence that the French Chamber of Deputies have dissolved without making the appropriation for the payment of the American Indemnity. If this prove true, we suppose Mr. Clay will claim the credit as due to his Report, and we think his claim will not be contested.

We think it proper to observe, however, that we do not place much confidence in the rumor, and believe that it will prove incorrect.

We shall endeavor to furnish our readers with a copy of the laws on an extra sheet, with our next number.

TORY. The word tory is used very gravely by the Portland Advertiser, and Samuel Upton's Bangor Daily Whig, and Bangor Courier, and other opposition (rather opposition) papers, and applied to the Democracy of the country. What is the character of those papers? The Portland Advertiser, during the last war, when the country needed the aid of every man in it, was publishing abusive articles against that war, and its supporters, and exposing the weak and defenceless portions of our territory; yea, and sending weekly their paper on to the Islands, off Portland, to be conveyed on board the British fleet, lying off the coast, that our foreign enemies might know, through the channel of our domestic enemies, the country's weak points, the better to injure, harass and rob us. Samuel Upton, Editor of the Bangor Whig and Courier, was, at the same time, furnishing the English troops with Beef and carrying the British mail from Castine to Eastport.

SURVEY OF THE QUEBEC ROAD.

We have just received a letter from a gentleman in Dixfield, accompanied by the Report of a Committee appointed to explore the country in that section. We have taken the liberty to publish a portion of our correspondent's letter, in order to show the public that a proper spirit is awakening among the people upon this important subject.—Port. Ad.

"Dixfield, April 16, 1834.

"As the subject of the contemplated Rail Road from your city to Quebec, has begun to excite a general interest, and as every new item of information is calculated to increase the interest, I take the liberty to send you the result of the view of the Committee sent from this neighborhood to explore what we call the central route. We consider this route as the one decidedly the most interesting to the great cities which ought to be the termini of the great enterprise, because it lies directly in the line of the two places, and because it embraces generally the level or flat country on the waters of the Chaudiere, the Canada and the Lakes, Swift River and Androscoggin in this State. Prior to the view of this Committee through the forest, we were aware that the country from the head of Swift River, down its margin, and thence down the Androscoggin and leaving that little above Canton Point, and thence by Britton's in Livermore to Turner Village and the Wilson Pond in Minot—a region of almost pure plain land,—embraced the greatest facility for such an enterprise of any like distance in the State, if not indeed, of all New England. And now to find that the hitherto unknown part is much of the same character with a few exceptions, and those exceptions in the judgment of good men perfectly surmountable, puts the practicability of the thing, in our opinion, beyond question. I will assure you, we feel highly interested on this subject, not merely because we think it will greatly enhance the value of the western part of our State through which it must, and ought to pass, but because we think we foresee it will tend to build up a large city on our tide waters, which will serve as the great emporium of this part of North America. * I would remark, that the Committee were piloted by a very intelligent Indian, who is Chief of the St. Francis tribe, and who is, perhaps, better acquainted with the forest and country between this and Quebec, than any other individual.

"Respectfully yours."

REPORT.

The subscribers having been appointed a Committee, by associations in the towns of Dixfield, Peru, Byron and the Lake settlement to explore the country from the source of Swift River to the source of the Chaudiere in Canada, to ascertain what may be the chance or facility of the country for constructing a rail road, are now pleased to say to their fellow citizens, that we examined the valley of Swift River to its source, thence passed down Bemis Stream to the arm of Lake Mooselamaguntic, and between Lake Mooselamaguntic and Kangeley Lake to the mills, and from thence up Capsuctic Stream to its source on the height of land which divides the waters of the Capsuctic and Chaudiere river, bearing about a North course from the mouth of Swift River to the head waters of Chaudiere River, and we consider it a very favorable route for a rail road. The whole route, with the exception of the falls or pitches in Swift River and Bemis Stream, leading from the head of Swift River into the Lake is very level, and these falls embrace a descent of something like twenty feet in forty rods, and in our opinion constitute no material impediment to the construction of a road of any kind. From these falls down Bemis Stream, on the margin of the Lake and up Capsuctic Stream to the falls on said stream, a distance of twenty-four miles, we denominated a flat or level country, and entirely free from hills. The Falls on the Capsuctic embrace a distance of nearly four miles, containing four pitches, the worst of which we consider to descend thirty feet in the distance of about eight rods; and here the mountain makes down on the east side of the stream abruptly and almost perpendicularly, most of the way during the pitch, and on the west side of the mountain makes down about twenty rods of the way so near to the stream as probably to render it necessary either to bridge the stream, which might easily be done, or to blow off the point of the ledge, so as to admit of a passage on the margin of the stream. This we consider the principal difficulty in the whole route. Thence up the Capsuctic to

the source of the Chaudiere a distance of ten miles is level and embracing no obstacles. The whole view embraces a distance of about forty-five miles, through what we call the forest or unsettled part of the State. Thirty-nine miles of this distance, we call a level or flat country, and the remaining six embracing the quick water and pitches or falls before mentioned. With regard to the pitches the face of the country is such by nature that the ascents may be commenced at any distance before they are approached. During the whole distance there is but one stream of any note to be crossed, which is the Kennebec, uniting the waters of the stream bearing the same name, as also those of the Rangley Lake, to the waters of the Great or Mooselamaguntic Lake, which is not exceeding four or five rods in width.

Having thus explored what was considered the uncertain or doubtful part of our State in relation to this subject, and so far as our information extends on the nature of it, finding there to be not only no obstacles unsurmountable, but a great part of it a distance embracing the greatest facilities for the construction of the contemplated road, we cannot but feel gratified at the result; especially as the residue of the distance to Portland is well understood as being mostly either intervals or plain land, and of such a nature as is well adapted to the great enterprise we have in view.

LEVI LUDGER
SAMUEL MORRILL
ABRAHAM AUSTINE
JOHN THOMAS
JOHN DODGE
Committee.
LEWIS ANNANCE, Pilot.

Earthquake at Omoa.—The New Orleans Bulletin contains the following extract of a letter, dated

Omoa, February 7, 1835.

"The most tremendous eruptions of volcanoes have taken place in the interior upon record—five burst simultaneously in different places, attended with tremendous earthquakes which sunk three large towns besides many villages, so that no trace of them remains, and destroyed a large portion of St. Miguel and St. Salvador. The air was so obscured by ashes and smoke, that for eight days the inhabitants were obliged to grope their way with torches. The reports were like the firing of musketry and cannon attended with showers of rocks, stones and cinders. The lava in some places ran the distance of sixty leagues, destroying every thing in its course. In Alaucho they thought the day of Judgment had arrived, and more than three hundred marriages took place among people who had previously lived in a state of concubinage. I think a visitation of that kind might be beneficial in New Orleans. The earthquakes were felt very sensibly both here and in Truxillo, and the reports of the eruptions a long way to the northward of Belize. The ashes fell here for about twenty hours like snow, and it was so dark as to require candles at 12 o'clock, A. M. One volcano burst about forty miles back of Truxillo. The political state of the country has improved very much; all the states now having joined the federation, and from the extreme productiveness of the soil, if things continue permanently in this condition, the country must resume its former vigor. The government have laid an additional duty of seven per cent on all imports, and contemplate putting twenty per cent additional on all goods brought from Belize, which if carried into effect will be the ruin of that country and be the making of this.

"Accounts from the interior state the indigo crop to be very large, and sales have been made in Belize of prime quality at 5 and 6 rials. Very little, however, doing at present in any kind of produce, either here or at Truxillo, owing principally to the continuance of the rainy season."

We learn that a young man by the name of Abbott, aged about 25, belonging to Andover, in this State, died very suddenly on board the Macdonough yesterday morning. He was out of health, and had been under the doctor's hands in Boston for several weeks. He appeared as well as others on the passage, and had eaten a hearty supper the night previous. When the boat reached the wharf he started to go upon deck,—in ascending the stairs he complained of weakness, and assistance was rendered. He expired soon after reaching the deck. Port. Ad.

Anecdote.—In the town of E—n, (Conn.) there lives a very worthy and pious deacon, who has for many years dealt in groceries, and who, before Temperance Societies were in vogue as much as at the present day, did not think it wicked to sell all the rum he could off week days—on Sundays he would not meddle with the tap under ordinary circumstances, but in cases of sickness, &c, he used to stretch his conscience into a compliance with his customers' wishes. He was waited upon one Sunday morning by a waggish neighbor, who thought himself in want of the "eriter," and who were a race long enough to make a suit of mourning for the whole family. The deacon, not doubting that some calamity had overtaken him, readily set about supplying his wants and while he was putting up the spirit, the following dialogue took place:—"What's the matter, Mr. S. any of your family sick?" "No, deacon, worse than that!" "None of them dead, I hope?" "Oh no, deacon, worse than that!" "Worse than that! why what can the matter be?" "Why to tell you the truth deacon," said the wag, who in the mean time had got possession of the spirit—"I've got a d—d cousin come to see me."—Port.

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A Stage Driver on the Florida route, by the name of Walter Jones, in Laurens county, Tuesday last, put an end to his life in a fit of sanity. He had been sick 8 or 10 days, he was better, and on Tuesday came down suddenly from his room, and got a horse from brother driver to ride a little, as he said, every one's surprise, he went off full gallop, and shortly after, a message was received from a widow's house on the road about a mile from that Jones was acting very strangely. Before, however, anyone could reach the spot, he had

in the petition) and the Clerk of said town, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris, and on the county Attorney of said town, at the three public places said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the of the notices to be made, served, and published, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause why they have, by the prayer of said petition show not be granted.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOUGH, Clerk
 A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
 J. W. Attest: R. K. GOODENOUGH, Clerk

Morgan  **Ratle**
FROM VERNON
WILL stand at S. Norris' Stable in Paris,
vicinity, the ensuing season.
ASAHEL NEWT
Lyndon, March 9, 1835. 1831

STEPHEN EME
 Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE,

gc. All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.
March 9, 1835. 2m

